### Weekly Maths Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
- Get your child to log on to **TT Rockstars** and practise their multiplication and division facts up to 12x12.
- Here are a list of fractions, can you simplify them to their lowest form – 21/40, 12/20, 8/12, 12/18, 14/35, 15/24, 9/21, 10/25.
- Take each of the following fractions and create some equivalent fractions e.g. 1/2, 1/4, 2/7, 1/5, 4/8, 3/10, 6/9, 5/6.
- Create a table that shows the fraction, decimal and percentage equivalencies for these values – ¾, 20%, 0.4, 0.25, 1/5, 1/2.

### Weekly Reading Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
- Your child can log on to **Oxford Owl** and read a book that matches their book band.
- Read the information below on the Linnaean System.
- Answer the comprehension questions on the five kingdoms.
- Retrieve as many different conjunctions as you can find from one of the texts, create a tally chart of these.
- Find 10 new key words from the texts below. Find the meaning of the words in the dictionary.

### Weekly Phonics/Spelling Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
- Encourage your child to practise the Year 5/6 common exception words (see list – week 5). Then ask them to choose 10 common exception words per week and learn how to use the word in a sentence.
- Spell words that end with the sound ‘shush’ – cious, tious, make lists of as many words as you can using this spelling – e.g. vicious, ambitious.
- Can you look up the meanings of these words in a dictionary.
- Create a crossword using your cious and tious words.
- Practise spellings on **Literacy Shed**.

### Weekly Writing Tasks (Aim to do 1 per day)
- Use the questions below to create a report on the Linnaean System.
- Write up your science experiment, drawing a diagram, explaining method, results and drawing conclusions.
- Thinking about how bacteria live and spread – can you create a set of rules for either your bathroom or kitchen to help to stop the spread.
- Write your teacher a letter explaining about a bacteria or a fungi that is good for us – explain what the bacteria/fungi is like and how it is good for us e.g probiotic yoghurts, blue cheeses, mushrooms.
Wider Learning project – to be done throughout the week

Science Project – Classifying living things

- Organise the pictures below into their groups/kingdoms – animals, plants, fungi, bacteria and protists
- Create a poster for one of your pictures – draw it and make sure you explain why it belongs in the kingdom it does.
- Take two pieces of bread and put in sealed containers or bags one in a hot place, one in a cold place. Over the week record the changes in a chart that you see both in a written and pictorial way.
- Using the picture of bacteria, use one or more than one, think about type and shape – create a model or piece of artwork to represent this.

Additional learning Resources You May Wish to Engage with

Oxford Owl login
Username: Paget6B Password: Paget6B

Key contacts:
h.robinson@paget.bham.sch.uk
t.briarwood@paget.bham.sch.uk

Kingdom classification sorting activity: animals, plants, fungi and bacteria

http://www.softschools.com/science/biology/the_five KINGDOMS/

Reading comprehension questions on the five kingdoms.

1. What are the five kingdoms based on?
2. Name a type of Monera.
3. What do plants have in common?
4. Which Kingdom relies on others for food?
5. What is the difference between a Protist and a Monera?
6. What similarities are there between a Protist and a Monera?
7. Which Kingdom is special and why?
| **Domain** | There are 3 domains: Archoea, Bacteria and Eukarya. Plants and animals are all eukaryotes. |
| **Kingdom** | There are 6 kingdoms, including animals, plants, fungi and bacteria. |
| **Phylum** | The 6 kingdoms are then split into phyla. There are more than 30 phyla in the animal kingdom. Phylum chordata includes all vertebrates. |
| **Class** | Each phyla is divided into classes. The chordata phylum includes amphibians, birds, mammals, reptiles and fish. |
| **Order** | The order and the family divide into further groups. |
| **Family** | The genus includes species that are very closely related and share unique body structures. |
| **Genus** | A species is defined as a group of animals that can reproduce to produce fertile offspring. |
Who was Carl Linnaeus?

Carl Linnaeus was a Swedish scientist who believed it was very important to have a standard system of classification. At the time he was alive, in the 1700s, there was no agreed standard method.

Linnaeus collected and examined over 40,000 specimens of plants, animals and shells. In 1735, he published his first edition of 'Systema Naturae', which described his system for classifying living things.

Over the next several years, Linnaeus continued to publish new editions of 'Systema Naturae' that included more species of living things. His tenth edition was published in 1758 and is considered to be the most important edition.

Website links to support:

Carl Linnaeus
The Man Who Named Nature

Carl Linnaeus (Lin-ay-us) was born in 1707, over 300 years ago, in Sweden. As a boy, he was very interested in the natural world, especially **BOTANY**, the study of plants. His father Nils taught him that every plant had a name. By the time he was five, Carl had his own small garden and could name all of the plants he had grown.

When he was older, Carl studied medicine, but he was still interested in nature. In Carl’s day, the plants and animals had long scientific names in Latin. It was hard to keep track of everything because they were difficult to remember. Carl developed a way to name things with only two categories: **GENUS** and **SPECIES**.

**What is CLASSIFICATION?**
Have you ever sorted your toys, books or clothes into different groups? Perhaps you have grouped things together by colour, shape or size – this is like classification (taxonomy).

**CLASSIFICATION** is the study of putting all living things into groups.

**Why are NAMES important?**
If we didn’t know the names of all the animals, plants and fungi, we wouldn’t know when something was new, or if something had become extinct – we wouldn’t be able to measure life on the planet.

**What did LINNAEUS do?**
Carl Linnaeus created a system called **BINOMIAL naming (bin-o-mal)**. Binomial means ‘two words’ – every plant and animal that he knew about was given a **GENUS** name and a **SPECIES** name. In Latin, Linnaeus’ system has made it easier for scientists all over the world to communicate about life on Earth.

**IMPRESSION YOUR FRIENDS!**
Carl Linnaeus would look at a species and see what was different about